

OBSERVATIONS ON RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS IN ENGLAND.

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(Continuation*.)

In my first test I took the following names for my Northern group :—Adamson, Alderson, Armstrong, Braithwaite, Carr, Clarkson, Coulson, Crabtree, Dixon, Dobson, Farrar, Fawcett, Fenwick, Gibson, Graham, Hislop, Hobson, Hodgson, Hudson, Hutchinson, Irving, Jefferson, Jobson, Kay and Lawson. For my Welsh group I took the following :—Bevan, David, Edmunds, Francis, George, Griffith, Humphrys, James, Jenkins, Llewellyn, Lloyd, Morris, Owen, Parry, Powell, Powys, Price, Pritchard, Rees, Richards and Willis. By a fortunate chance the relative frequency of the two groups in this second series appears to be practically identical with that in the first series of names. The percentage of the Northern group in the total for Finchley is here thirty-seven and a fraction, as against thirty-eight in the first series, and for Edinburgh eighty-four, as against eighty-one. We can thus compare one series directly with the other without injustice or, where names are scanty, make a compound series which is also directly comparable.

I applied this series of names to the six larger Cambridge Tripos lists and give the results in the same form as in the case of the first series.

	Frequency of occurrence.			Percentage of
	Northern Group.	Welsh Group.	Total Both Groups.	Northern Group in Total.
Mathematical Tripos	248	193	441	55%
Classical Tripos ...	76	97	173	44%
Nat. Sci. Tripos ...	43	55	98	44%
Law Tripos ...	22	25	47	47%
History Tripos ...	10	29	39	26%
Theology Tripos ...	12	15	27	44%

Converting these figures into the relative frequency in 10,000 names and bearing in mind that the results from the smaller Tripos lists where not many names are involved, cannot be so stable as those from the three larger lists, we find the following results :—

	Frequency in 10,000 names.	
	Northern Group.	Welsh Group.
Finchley Directory ...	89	151
Mathematical Tripos ...	199	155
Classical Tripos ...	131	168
Natural Science Tripos...	134	171
Law Tripos ...	149	170
History Tripos ...	81	235
Theology Tripos ...	131	164

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There are some points of similarity between the two series. In each Mathematics is the most frequent study of the Northern group and the least frequent in the Welsh group. In each History is a favourite study of the Welsh group. As compared with Finchley the Northern names are with one exception much more frequent at Cambridge. This tendency cannot be traced in the Welsh groups, where the frequency is more irregular. With regard to the Mathematical lists one should mention a point which tells rather against the theory of racial preference in the choice of study. The mathematical lists start as far back as 1753. In these lists the predominance of Northern names is the most marked. Now if we take the period 1753—1822 and compare it with the period 1823—1871 and the period 1872—1910 we find that the relative frequency of the first Northern group of names to the first Welsh group of names for these periods are as follows :—313 : 225, 258 : 317, 265 : 308. I think that the explanation of this change in the ratio between the first and the second periods may be due to increased facilities of travel. Perhaps there were fewer Welsh names in the earlier mathematical lists because there were fewer Welsh names in Cambridge. The ratios for the second and third periods are approximately the same. Now the other lists do not go back to this first period when there were perhaps fewer of the Welsh group in the University. So perhaps we should expect to find the Welsh group relatively more frequent in these lists. There is, however, no need to exaggerate the importance of these considerations. If we refer to the second and third periods of the Mathematical Tripos, we find that the percentage of Northern names in the total of both groups is 45% for the second period and 46% for the third period. These percentages are higher than those to be found in any of the five other Tripos lists.

Let us now look at the relative number of first, second and third class distinctions in the second series of names :—

		1st.	2nd.	3rd.
<i>Mathematical Tripos—</i>				
	Northern group ...	35	34	30
	Welsh „ ...	31	39	30
<i>Classical Tripos—</i>				
	Northern „ ...	25	38	37
	Welsh „ ...	34	47	18
<i>Natural Science Tripos—</i>				
	Northern „ ...	23	43	33
	Welsh „ ...	23	40	36
<i>Law Tripos—</i>				
	Northern „ ...	14	27	59
	Welsh „ ...	16	16	68
<i>History Tripos—</i>				
	Northern „ ...	10	40	50
	Welsh „ ...	3	55	42
<i>Theological Tripos—</i>				
	Northern „ ...	8	42	60
	Welsh „ ...	20	40	40

The result in the Mathematical Tripos is similar to that in the former series, but less pronounced. In the Classical Tripos it is more pronounced, but in the Science Tripos it in no way confirms that in the previous series, and there is very little to choose between Northern and Welsh. The three smaller Tripos lists also do not confirm the former results to any marked extent.

I think, therefore, that our second summary of the position must be rather more hesitating than the first one. The Northern groups are more inclined to pursue mathematics than the Welsh groups and seem to meet with more success in this study. They are perhaps a little more inclined to study Classics, but here the Welsh groups appear to be rather more successful. The Welsh groups are more inclined to study history. This appears as far as we are justified in going on the evidence so far adduced.

There are some smaller Tripos lists which repay examination. As the number of candidates is small, I have added together the pairs of groups which were previously examined separately. In one case I have made a composite languages group, composed of the Semitic, Indian, Oriental, and Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos lists :—

	Frequency of occurrence.			Percentage of	
	Northern Group.	Welsh Group.	Total Both Groups.	Northern Group in Total.	
Mechanical Sciences					
Tripos	18	10	28	64%	
Finchley	360	613	973	37%	
Moral Sciences Tripos	11	30	41	27%	
Languages Group ...	6	20	26	23%	

I also took out from the Cambridge lists particulars regarding women. The figures refer to the first series of names only :—

Classical Tripos ...	13	15	28	46%
Mathematical Tripos	13	16	29	45%
Nat. Sci. Tripos ...	5	8	13	39%
History Tripos ...	9	20	29	31%
Languages Group ...	5	16	21	24%

Before passing on to consider figures drawn from other Universities, it is convenient to throw these Cambridge figures into one list. I have added a few other instances. The Northern element diminishes from above downwards and the figure in brackets is the percentage of Northern names in the total of both groups :—

CAMBRIDGE LISTS.

- Senior Wrangler, both series (73).
- Mechanical Sciences Tripos, both series (71).
- Mathematical Tripos, second series (55).
- University Appointments (49).
- Mathematical Tripos, first series (48).
- Law Tripos, second series (47).
- Classical Tripos, Women (46).
- Mathematical Tripos, Women (45).

Classical Tripos, second series (44).
 Theological Tripos, second series (44).
 Natural Sciences Tripos, second series (44).
 Classical Tripos, first series (43).
 University members (42).
 Natural Sciences Tripos, first series (40).
 Natural Sciences Tripos, Women (39).
 Presidents of the Union (39).
 Law Tripos, first series (39).
 History Tripos, first series (34).
 Theology Tripos, first series (33).
 History Tripos, Women (31).
 Moral Sciences Tripos, both series (27).
 History Tripos, second series (26).
 Languages Triposes, Women (24).
 Languages Triposes, both series (23).

One must not scrutinise the percentage figure too closely, as the figures from which it is derived are sometimes large and sometimes small. There are at least two anomalous results. Otherwise the various entries from the same Tripos keep close together and the list shows a fall from the more exact to the more argumentative forms of study.

When one turns one's attention to other Universities, a preliminary question is what is the normal percentage of Northern names in the total. This naturally varies. I give a few instances :—

	Northern.	Welsh.	Total.	Northern P.C. in Total.
Armstrong College				
Matriculated				
Students ...	36	9	45	80%
Leeds B.A.s ...	18	10	28	64%
Durham Members ..	385	371	756	51%
Cambridge Members	411	576	987	42%
Oxford Members ...	302	656	958	31%
London Graduates .	668	1625	2293	29%
University of Wales				
Graduates ...	30	1721	1751	2%

I have also the figures for Harvard University from 1636—1915. I have had to omit the name Davies from the Welsh Group, as this spelling appears to be rare in the States. One suspects that Davies is concealed under Davis, which is common :—

Harvard	...	729	796	1535	48%
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The corresponding percentages for Durham and Cambridge with Davies omitted are 54% and 44% respectively. So the Northern element in Harvard is high. Is this indicative of a greater roving disposition in the Northern element?

I gathered the following figures relating to the first series of names from the Durham University Calendar :—

	Northern.	Welsh.	Total.	Northern P.C. in Total.
Armstrong College				
B.Sc.	47	10	57	82%
Ditto. Matric. Students	36	9	45	80%
Durham. Final B.A.				
Math.	10	3	13	77%
Ditto. Members ...	385	371	756	51%
Ditto. Final B.A.				
Theol.	15	15	30	50%

The percentages in the case of Armstrong College are nearly identical with that for the general population of Newcastle. That for Durham University members is much lower. This may be an indication that the University partakes of a national rather than a provincial character. The figures for Mathematics and Theology are small, but are generally consistent with those of Cambridge.

I also took out some figures from the Oxford class lists. The period taken is from 1901 to 1914. The names are those of the first series :—

	Northern.	Welsh.	Total.	Northern P.C. in Total.
Nat. Sci.	24	38	62	39%
Lit. Hum.	45	84	129	35%
Oxford members ...	302	656	958	31%
Math.	5	14	19	26%
Jurisp.	14	40	54	26%
Mod. Hist.	30	93	123	24%
Theol	17	78	95	18%

The Mathematical school is not in accord with our previous experience, but as the numbers in it are so small, we need not perhaps place much reliance on them. Otherwise the list closely resembles the Cambridge result. Science takes the place of Mathematics. Classics come second, and Law, History and Theology fourth, fifth and sixth in each list.

We have now considered a large volume of evidence dealing with Universities and should summarise our conclusions before passing on to consider professions and trades. There is evidence, firstly, that our method of selected names is not unsound. Taking Finchley as our standard, we find that Leeds, Durham and Cambridge show a distinctly higher percentage of Northern names, and Oxford, London University and the University of Wales a distinctly lower percentage. The relative position of Oxford and Cambridge is in agreement with Havelock Ellis' statement in "British Genius." The percentage of Northern names at the Welsh University is exactly that which I found in examining a list of Welsh International football players. Coming now to the subjects of study, we have, I think, undoubted evidence that the Northerners are more prone to study mathematics than the Welsh group. We have some evidence that this is also true of Mechanics. It is also true to a lesser extent of Classics. We have

evidence that they are better at Mathematics, but probably not so good at Classics. In Natural Science the Northerners preponderate at Durham and Oxford. At Cambridge this subject is about the border line. This may be due to the great prestige of the Mathematical school drawing to it students who at other Universities would take to the study of Science direct. Northerners are probably less inclined to study Law, certainly less inclined to study History, and assuredly less inclined to study Theology. We have some evidence that this is true also of Oriental and Modern Languages.

Let us now turn to figures from the professions. They refer to names of the first series. They are drawn from two sources, the annual year books of the professions and the London Directory. Some therefore refer to the country at large and others only to London. As I have no direct means of judging whether the ratio between the two groups is different, taking London and England as a whole, it might perhaps have been better to separate the figures into two lists. Such evidence as I have, however, inclines me to think that the difference is slight. In some cases the figures are large and in others small. In nine instances the figures have been standardised to frequency per 10,000; in the later figures I have not made this standardisation which is unnecessary for purposes of comparison if the percentage of Northerners in the total is given, and indeed, by obscuring the actual figures upon which this percentage is based, deprives us of a ready means of judging how much weight should be attached to any individual result. The entry Air-pilots refers to the names in a list of the first airmen to win their certificates. The actual number in the list was a little over 2,000, but the figures here given are standardised :—

Profession.	Frequency of occurrence.			Percentage of Northern Group in Total.
	Northern Group.	Welsh Group.	Total Both Groups.	
Motor Engineers L.	10	5	15	66%
Architects L.	19	15	34	56%
Royal College of Physicians	20	18	38	53%
Air Pilots ...	246	272	518*	47%
Surveyors L.	7	8	15	47%
Electrical Engineers L.	12	14	26	46%
Accountants E.	251	312	563*	45%
Doctors L. ...	32	39	71	45%
Medical Directory E.	272	344	616*	44%
Army Officers	246	321	567*	43%
Company Directors .	621	835	1456	43%
Artists L. ...	6	8	14	42%
Mechanical Engineers L.	21	30	51	41%
Naval Officers	209	344	553*	38%
Stockbrokers L.	175	295	466*	37%

* Standardised.

Profession.	Frequency of occurrence.			Percentage of Northern Group in Total.
	Northern Group.	Welsh Group.	Total Both Groups.	
Royal College of Surgeons L. ...	12	21	33	36%
Government Officials	203	360	563*	36%
Solicitors L. ...	105	193	298	35%
Dentists L. ...	9	17	26	35%
All Clergy L.	27	53	80	34%
Actors ...	20	39	59	34%
Barristers E. ...	293	391	594*	34%
Accountants L. ...	23	51	74	31%
Music Teachers L. .	6	15	21	28%
C. of E. Clergy E....	232	624	856*	27%
Schoolmasters E. ...	334	1061	1395	24%
Barristers L. ...	25	92	117	21%

* Standardised.

Several of these entries refer to the same profession; others fall into analogous groups. The only serious anomaly is the divergence of the two groups of Accountants. I think that there is a distinct resemblance to the order in the University Class Lists. Mechanics, Mathematics, Science, Law and Theology. There is certainly a descent from constructive and scientific to more argumentative and oratorical pursuits. Also possibly from the more hazardous to the less adventurous.

I next considered Trades. Here, with one exception, that of "Old Clockmakers," which is taken from Mr. F. J. Britten's book, the figures are all derived from the London Directory. The period of the Clockmakers ends in 1842 and the area from which they are taken is a wide one as it includes America. None of the figures are standardised :—

Profession.	Frequency of occurrence.			Percentage of Northern Group in Total.
	Northern Group.	Welsh Group.	Total Both Groups.	
Advertising Agents .	10	4	14	72%
Old Clockmakers ...	205	205	410	50%
Ironmongers ...	6	7	13	46%
Butchers ...	24	30	54	45%
Builders ...	28	37	65	43%
Printers ...	20	29	49	41%
Manufacturers' Agents	36	53	89	40%
Cabinet Makers ...	12	19	31	39%
Pawnbrokers ...	9	14	23	39%
General Merchants .	29	48	77	38%
Carmen ...	9	15	24	38%
Painters ...	16	27	43	37%
Plumbers ...	7	12	19	37%
Publicans ...	21	36	57	37%
Furniture Brokers ...	14	24	38	37%

Profession.	Frequency of occurrence.			Percentage of
	Northern Group.	Welsh Group.	Total Both Groups.	Northern Group in Total.
Wine Merchants ...	10	18	28	36%
Bakers ...	17	30	47	36%
Hairdressers ...	19	36	55	35%
Confectioners ...	33	65	98	34%
Chandlers ...	57	115	172	33%
" Apartments " ...	41	83	124	33%
Chimney Sweeps ...	6	13	19	32%
Tailors ...	40	95	135	30%
Tobacconists ...	19	47	66	29%
Bootmakers ...	34	90	124	28%
Newsvendors ...	11	33	44	25%
Chemists ...	14	47	61	23%
Drapers ...	21	71	92	23%
Greengrocers ...	10	33	43	23%
" Private Hotels " .	6	20	26	23%
Grocers ...	18	80	98	18%
Diningroom Keepers	5	28	33	15%
Fishmongers ...	2	21	23	9%
Dairymen ...	9	350	359	2%

The list generally is instructive. As we work down it, we pass from constructive trades more and more into a region of pure retail. The position of butchers is of interest, as it has been stated that butchers tend to be fair and shoemakers to be dark. (See *British Genius*, p. 86.) It is commonly said that butchers are a prosperous folk and rarely go bankrupt, whereas with drapers the reverse is said to be the case. The position of dairymen puzzled me so much that I thought there must be some error. The possibility of multiple shops occurred to me, though I could not trace their existence to any marked extent in the Directory. To clear it up, I tested the matter with my second series of names and obtained exactly the same percentage. It is clear therefore that this industry is very largely in the hands of the Welsh group. Speaking generally, the conclusions to be drawn from this list are analogous to those already drawn from the professional and University lists. We might perhaps sum the matter up by saying that in pursuits where proficiency depends on mechanical or constructive skill, the Northern element appears prominent, but if proficiency depends on the spoken word or argument or persuasion, then the Welsh element is more strongly represented than one would anticipate. I think, too, that we might note as a hypothesis worthy of examination that the rewards in the pursuits favoured by the Northern group are more certain; the pursuits favoured by the Welsh group are more precarious, though success in them offers big prizes.

This finishes my detailed examination of University Class lists, Professions and Trades. I have, however, some other lists of figures which may be used for the purpose of testing the conclusions which I have drawn. The first is of a miscellaneous character :—

	Northern.	Welsh.	Total.	Northern P.C. in Total.
Present Fellows				
Royal Society ...	10	7	17	59%
Federation of British Industries ...	45	35	80	56%
Bank Directors ...	25	23	48	52%
Patents, Holders of.	460	429	889	52%
Royal Academicians	4	4	8	50%
Chambers' Biog. Dictionary ...	79	87	166	48%
F.R.S. Found.—1912	77	86	163	47%
Nat. Union of Manufacturers .	30	39	69	43%
Nat. Dict. of Biography ...	443	650	1093	41%
Royal Astronomical Society ...	17	25	42	40%
Who's Who ...	184	306	490	38%
Court Directory ...	175	288	463	38%
Telephone Directory	230	408	638	36%
Members of Parlia- ment, Jan., 1922 .	22	41	63	35%
Members of Parlia- ment, 1923 ...	21	40	61	35%
Members of Parlia- ment, Jan., 1924 .	16	33	49	33%
Titled, Landed and Official Classes, 1920	64	116	180	35%
Justices of the Peace, L.C.C. ...	13	25	38	34%
Trinity College of Music, Licentiates and Associates ...	172	349	521	33%

Here again we notice the same descent from the more scientific and exact qualities. The position of the J.P.s is very similar to that found for legal pursuits in other lists. It will be noted that the percentage for the Telephone Directory comes out at two points less than that for Finchley residents. As the numbers involved are in each case substantial, I verified this observation by means of my second list of names. I there found that the Telephone percentage came out four points lower than the Finchley percentage.

As a further test for some of these conclusions, I turned my attention to the staffs of some of the Government offices. I took two where one would conclude that the characteristics peculiar to those pursuits which the Northern group appear to favour would be of advantage, namely, the Examiners and Staff of the Patent Office and the Engineering Staff of the Post Office, and compared them with the clerical staff of the Board of Education where such characteristics

would not be of the same advantage. The numbers are small, but the result is certainly confirmatory :—

	Northern.	Welsh.	Total.	Northern P.C. in Total.
Patent Office ...	15	13	28	53%
Engineers' G.P.O. .	14	16	30	47%
Board of Education	5	10	15	33%

During the month of November there have been published in the "Times" the names of the successful candidates in examinations for the four following professional bodies : Institute of Civil Engineers, Incorporated Society of Accountants, The Law Society and the Bar. I give the figures :—

	Northern.	Welsh.	Total.	Northern P.C. in Total.
Institute of Civil Engineers ...	11	8	19	58%
Incorporated Society of Accountants ...	13	20	33	39%
Law Society ...	8	25	33	25%
Bar Exams. ...	3	26	29	10%

These figures, I think, furnish a strong confirmation of my argument.

It is sometimes argued that as so much intermixture has taken place in our island that there can be little possibility of tracing racial differences. The argument takes this form. Twenty-five generations back one could have had thirty-three million separate ancestors. At that period the population of these islands was probably in the neighbourhood of six millions. Therefore the probability is that everyone is descended from everyone alive at that time who has now living descendants. This is pure conjecture. It is incapable of proof or disproof. No one will ever know more than a very small fraction of their possible 66,000,000 ancestors in the last 25 generations or all the people alive in England 700 years ago. If the material were available it would take a large Government Office months to collate it. We can, however, get some interesting sidelights on the subject from the study of genealogies. Whatever the answer to the above conjecture may be, genealogies show us that we are probably descended many times over and through many different lines of descent from the same individual. I have one in my possession relating to people alive at the present day. An ancestor who died in 1606 was descended five times over from a man and his wife who died about 1250. Now this ancestor who died in 1606 only forms an eight thousandth part of the present day people's pedigree and of his pedigree back to 1250 I only possess about one two hundredth part. In this one million six hundredth part these names appear five times, how many times may they not appear in the whole circle of twenty-fifth generation ancestors? I think that by asking the aid of some of the Genealogical societies we might be able to obtain very interesting information on the amount of intermarriage in certain cases. It should be possible to work out pedigrees of Royalty and

some of the Nobility fairly completely in every direction for the last ten generations.

An argument which appears to me to have more force is that we may in the last hundred years have started to fuse at a rapid rate. I think that I have produced some evidence to show that fusion is not complete. By a study of, say the London Directories, during the last hundred years, we might be able to throw some light on this problem. Are the various surnames becoming more uniformly distributed in the various occupations?

Let us conclude by trying to summarise the whole matter. We have found that the lists of names used are typical of geographical areas. When these lists are applied to occupations carried on in some neutral area such as Cambridge University, the County of London or England as a whole, distinctive mental characteristics are noticeable in the two groups. These differences suggest that racial fusion has not as yet been completed in our country, so far as mental qualities are concerned. It is difficult to believe that environment can account for say the curious position with regard to dairymen in London. One naturally asks "What environment?" Ex hypothesi it cannot be that of London which is identical for the two groups. One concludes that it must be due to race, but it is argued against this conclusion that we must not regard our population as made up of two types, that there is every gradation of long-head to be found amongst us between the pure Nordic and the pure Mediterranean, and that many of these long-heads have not arisen from those races at all. Also that in addition there is a considerable percentage of broadheaded people. This may well be without affecting my argument. Such scanty material as I had available in the Cambridge names disclosed a large percentage of brachicephalic types. But I have no status to argue on anthropological matters. My point is that I chose the names of my Northern group from that part of the country which was greatly subjected to incursions of Angles and Danes in historic times, and applying these names to occupations in neutral areas, I have demonstrated mental differences when they are compared with names drawn from Wales and the Welsh border. If these names cover a large fraction in each group which is identical racially, then deducting this common fraction one would imagine that the differences so far from disappearing would be still more marked.

It would be easy to exaggerate the mental differences found. At the same time it is claimed that they are quite distinctive. In the one case a greater tendency towards construction, creation and such exercises as yield "fruit" in the Baconian sense and in the higher planes the pursuit of a train of thought a step or two further than most can; in fact, a slightly greater tendency to exercise pure reason. In the other case, the oral word, argument, the appeal to the emotions. The one slightly inclined to look forward, the other slightly inclined to look back. We have seen that more Senior Wranglers and Fellows of the Royal Society than we should anticipate come from the Northern source. One would expect to find more Welsh names on the Judicial Bench. As regards the other Bench, I found in a list of Bishops of the last eighty years seven Welsh

names as against two Northern. Now, if these differences can be discerned between groups which are not racially pure and not racially far removed from each other, what may we not anticipate where the distinction between two races is marked.

I hope at some future time to follow up this investigation with a study of some physical and moral qualities, such as the incidence of various diseases, longevity, crime in its various branches, suicide, immorality as instanced in the Divorce Courts, bankruptcy, mental defect and pauperism. At present my facts regarding these subjects are too few to warrant publication.

	Bell	Hall	Jackson	Johnson	Robinson	Thompson	Walker	Wilson	Total Northern Group	Per cent. of Northern, in Total, both groups	Davies	Edwards	Evans	Harris	Hughes	Jones	Lewis	Morgan	Phillips	Roberts	Thomas	Williams	Total Welsh Group	Total both Groups	All names in list examined	
Bank Directors	3	2	4	2	3	—	5	6	25	..	4	1	—	3	—	5	3	3	2	—	2	—	3	23	48	1650
Federation British Industries Members .. .	4	8	—	6	4	4	9	10	45	56	..	1	2	1	2	4	3	3	2	—	4	4	8	35	80	
National Union of Manufacturers Members ..	4	6	4	6	2	1	6	1	30	43	..	2	1	3	4	1	9	1	2	6	3	1	6	39	69	1632
Members of Parliament, 1921	3	4	2	1	2	1	1	8	22	35	..	8	5	1	—	7	2	1	2	3	3	8	41	63		
Architects (London Directory)	1	6	2	—	4	2	4	4	19	56	..	—	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	—	—	—	3	15	34	750
Apartment, Letters of	1	3	4	9	8	3	6	7	41	33	..	4	8	7	8	4	15	8	3	2	6	7	11	83	124	1805
Chemists and druggists	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	14	23	..	10	2	5	4	1	8	2	3	5	3	1	3	47	61	545
Chimney Sweeps	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	6	32	..	1	3	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	1	3	13	19	215
Old Clock Makers (F. J. Britten)	16	15	34	40	24	23	26	27	205	50	..	9	17	20	34	8	39	7	12	13	14	14	18	205	410	
Cardiff (Directory)	7	14	7	12	9	15	10	5	79	6	..	144	45	115	23	33	196	83	80	53	49	172	203	1196	1275	18600
Finchley	24	58	44	52	49	52	45	66	390	38	..	48	68	53	44	24	112	29	29	40	47	26	89	609	999	17546
Newcastle	45	40	24	21	33	74	22	58	317	80	..	2	4	4	8	4	16	2	5	7	5	8	12	77	394	21200
Mentally Defective	37	86	69	66	68	67	75	99	567	34	..	98	61	80	129	63	198	61	41	75	81	58	155	1100	1687	28500
R.A.C., 1914	16	16	8	16	13	11	21	22	123	42	..	22	16	15	9	10	12	14	13	17	10	15	16	169	292	7360
York (private residents)	12	10	19	8	9	7	21	21	107	77	..	2	—	6	1	4	3	2	1	6	2	2	3	32	139	2356
Swansea	4	3	—	2	3	6	1	1	20	3	..	99	13	63	13	9	97	34	40	19	24	85	73	569	589	2052
Advertising Agents	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	5	10	72	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	4	14	544
Manufacturing Agents	4	—	7	1	6	3	6	7	36	40	..	4	2	2	3	2	11	—	5	3	2	8	11	53	89	1350
Artists	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	6	43	..	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	8	14	660
Beer Retailers, Publicans	1	3	—	4	5	2	3	3	21	37	..	2	2	6	1	2	6	2	1	3	1	3	7	36	57	795
Paupers (Bethnal Green), 1901-23	35	120	69	124	83	92	100	138	761	41	..	30	108	87	109	59	205	71	59	68	67	60	159	1082	1843	60000
Newsvendors	—	—	1	1	3	1	2	—	11	25	..	3	1	3	3	—	6	1	3	1	4	3	5	33	44	675
Printers Medical Aid, chiefly Comps. and L.P. 4	13	8	12	8	10	21	29	95	35.5	..	7	11	12	14	8	29	12	15	12	10	16	26	26	172	267	
Lithographers, 1911, National	—	2	—	2	2	1	2	6	15	45.5	..	—	1	—	1	1	4	4	1	—	—	—	6	18	33	
Edinburgh	138	104	41	18	22	28	208	453	1007	18	..	19	19	8	29	16	33	17	22	10	30	9	18	238	1245	48672
Accountants Incorp. Soc. Exams., Nov. 1923	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	2	13	39	..	2	1	1	—	1	4	1	—	3	2	1	4	20	33	338
Law Society Exams., Nov. 1923	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	2	8	25	..	1	1	1	—	2	9	2	—	—	2	1	6	25	33	447
Inst. of Civil Engineers Exams., Nov. 1923	1	—	1	2	1	—	3	3	11	58	..	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	8	19	231
Surveyors (London)	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	3	7	47	..	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	15	520
Private Hotels	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	6	23	..	4	2	1	—	—	3	2	1	—	1	3	3	20	26	515

	Bell	Hall	Jackson	Johnson	Robinson	Thompson	Walker	Wilson	Total Northern Group	Per cent. of Northern Total	Davies	Edwards	Rvans	Harris	Hughes	Jones	Lewis	Morgan	Phillips	Roberts	Thomas	Williams	Total Welsh Group	Total both Groups	All names in list examined				
Drapers	3	2	4	1	3	5	20	22	12	1	7	5	2	15	8	2	3	5	4	8	..	72	92	1220			
Furniture Brokers	1	5	2	1	2	1	14	37	..	..	..	5	..	5	4	..	..	2	2	1	5	..	24	38	658		
Hairdressers	2	1	..	4	1	2	5	19	35	..	1	2	1	8	1	3	4	1	6	3	2	4	..	36	1550		
Ironmongers	2	..	..	2	2	6	46	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	7	13	845				
General Merchants	5	2	3	6	2	3	29	38	..	4	6	1	3	4	9	5	1	5	2	6	..	48	77	3000			
Fishmongers (not excl. Jews)	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	9	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	1	11	1	1	..	21	23	1080			
Butchers	4	7	1	3	3	1	5	..	24	45	..	11	1	2	3	..	1	2	1	3	..	30	54	1080			
Patentees, 1617-1852	41	66	36	66	45	38	69	99	460	52	..	29	24	23	9	74	28	15	37	60	26	76	..	429	889		
Directory of Directors	42	75	64	61	67	130	121	621	43	..	75	55	74	43	33	158	56	39	57	61	80	104	..	835	1456		
Associates, etc., Trinity College of Music	17	25	13	30	22	21	17	172	33	..	32	32	33	34	14	59	20	17	23	13	39	33	..	349	521		
Schoolmasters Directory	20	38	29	39	50	53	39	66	334	24	..	137	45	101	27	60	218	66	48	29	68	111	151	..	1061	1395	
Nat. Dict. Biog. Epitome	41	62	44	64	64	33	56	79	443	41	..	52	37	55	50	34	139	41	39	40	43	38	82	..	650	1093	
Durham Members	38	42	44	50	55	41	60	385	57	..	47	16	25	19	30	75	15	17	31	18	25	53	..	371	756		
Armstrong Coll., B.Sc.	6	8	2	6	4	9	1	11	47	82	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	..	10	..	57	57	
Matric.	5	5	3	3	7	6	1	6	36	80	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	9	..	45	45	
Oxford Members	29	33	35	33	38	46	45	53	302	31	..	82	44	76	21	42	106	31	29	35	37	58	95	..	656	958	
Cambridge Members	26	37	45	64	49	51	62	77	411	42	..	56	31	53	38	23	92	35	26	40	54	74	..	576	987		
Wales graduates	2	3	1	6	5	10	3	30	2	..	240	60	172	11	85	400	90	70	40	95	178	278	..	1719	1749		
Leeds B.A.'s	1	1	1	2	8	5	18	66	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	10	..	28	28	
Lond. Univ. Graduates	33	95	70	85	95	90	75	125	668	9	..	190	50	160	80	70	350	90	60	80	105	160	230	..	1625	2293	
Math. Trip.	33	27	39	38	39	51	42	72	341	..	..	25	29	32	17	32	71	22	17	29	25	20	54	..	361	701	12477
Class Trip.	13	7	13	20	13	27	22	39	154	..	..	20	18	24	11	9	25	12	6	14	20	13	28	..	200	354	5799
Law	1	1	6	2	8	6	7	6	37	..	..	6	1	4	2	2	10	4	2	8	6	4	9	..	58	95	1479
Hist.	3	3	2	3	2	7	5	6	31	..	..	9	..	9	4	5	10	4	..	4	4	5	5	..	59	90	1238
Theol.	2	3	3	7	2	1	5	23	..	..	7	3	..	2	3	10	1	2	4	1	1	12	..	46	69	912
Nat. Sol.	7	7	6	3	12	16	16	15	82	..	..	15	5	14	5	5	23	6	5	8	8	12	16	..	122	204	3127
Professions standardised to 10,000:—																													
London Solicitors	15	13	21	41	38	23	25	26	202	35	..	40	26	25	13	21	74	35	15	16	31	20	51	..	367	569	
Barristers	16	17	31	20	16	35	32	36	203	34	..	35	20	41	22	18	72	25	7	23	35	35	58	..	391	594	
Clergymen, Crockford	18	25	23	29	35	29	31	42	232	27	..	91	26	58	16	35	137	30	27	26	38	51	99	..	264	356	

	Bell	Hall	Jackson	Johnson	Robinson	Thompson	Walker	Wilson	Total Northern Group	Per cent. of Northern in Total	Davies	Edwards	Evans	Harris	Hughes	Jones	Lewis	Morgan	Phillips	Roberts	Thomas	Williams	Total Welsh Group	Total both Groups	Total: All names in list examined		
Doctors England	..	20	27	22	27	31	30	49	66	272	44	..	32	18	33	22	19	58	19	14	21	3	23	51	..	344	616
Army list	20	23	23	30	28	37	58	246	43	..	33	22	33	20	13	54	13	15	18	25	22	55	..	321	567	
Official Directory (London District)	..	24	17	20	31	27	26	34	203	36	..	31	21	34	28	21	48	17	20	27	31	31	51	..	380	563	
Accountants	25	28	25	31	28	31	37	46	251	45	..	22	22	28	25	22	18	18	21	28	21	58	..	312	553	
Navy	16	30	20	30	31	22	25	35	209	38	..	22	25	30	25	20	57	19	17	28	24	27	50	..	344	553
Air Pilots (First 2,000 Pilots)	..	22	48	22	13	26	18	22	75	246	47	..	13	22	13	22	22	26	35	9	18	18	48	..	272	518	
Stock Exchange	3	25	17	19	14	17	33	47	175	37	..	19	36	28	36	28	33	22	8	14	22	6	39	..	291	466
Dairymen, London	2	1	—	1	2	1	2	9	2	..	50	27	54	3	9	99	17	39	6	5	15	26	..	350	359
Dentists, London	3	1	4	—	1	—	9	35	..	—	—	5	1	5	—	2	1	2	—	1	..	17	26	505	
Dining-Room Keepers, London	—	1	2	—	2	—	5	15	..	4	2	2	3	1	5	3	—	2	3	—	..	28	33	695	
Painters, London	1	2	2	2	1	2	4	16	37	..	2	5	2	5	—	2	1	3	2	—	1	4	..	27	43	
Builders, London	1	3	3	6	5	4	4	2	28	43	..	1	1	4	3	6	1	1	4	5	6	4	..	37	65	
Royal Coll. of Physicians, London	..	3	2	—	1	4	1	2	7	20	53	..	3	—	1	1	3	1	—	2	1	1	4	..	18	38	
Royal Coll. of Surgeons, London	..	2	—	—	2	2	1	2	3	12	36	..	3	—	4	—	1	4	1	—	1	2	1	4	..	21	33
Accountants, London	2	3	5	1	1	1	3	7	23	31	..	7	3	5	1	2	4	5	4	3	6	4	7	..	51	74
Music Teachers, London	..	1	1	—	—	3	—	1	1	6	28	..	2	—	3	2	—	—	1	2	1	2	2	..	15	21	245
Cabinet Makers, London	..	1	—	2	—	—	2	3	4	12	39	..	1	3	3	1	—	—	—	4	1	3	2	..	19	31	935
M.P.'s, 1922	3	4	2	1	2	1	1	7	21	35	..	8	4	2	1	7	1	1	1	4	3	7	..	40	61	
All Clergy, London	..	3	3	5	2	2	5	2	5	27	34	..	4	2	7	1	4	10	3	3	4	7	6	..	53	80	
Butcher, London	4	7	1	3	3	1	5	—	24	45	..	2	4	—	11	1	2	3	—	1	2	1	3	..	30	54
Baker, London	—	2	—	5	—	4	2	4	17	36	..	2	5	—	4	2	3	2	—	1	2	1	8	..	30	47
Bootmaker, London	4	9	2	4	5	3	2	5	34	28	..	2	9	3	13	1	15	12	3	8	5	8	11	..	90	124
Tailor, London	2	7	3	8	10	3	4	3	40	30	..	9	2	7	18	2	14	13	4	9	4	6	7	..	95	135
Electrical Engineer, London	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	12	46	..	1	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	2	5	..	14	26	
Grocer, London..	..	—	3	4	4	2	2	—	3	18	18	..	10	3	8	4	1	17	6	6	7	—	7	11	..	80	98
Draper, London	—	2	3	2	5	1	3	5	21	23	..	10	1	7	5	2	14	8	2	4	5	4	9	..	71	72
Greengrocer, London	1	2	1	2	—	2	1	10	23	..	3	4	2	5	—	5	4	—	1	1	3	5	..	33	43	
Tobacconist, London	—	1	—	4	3	3	5	19	29	..	4	1	5	8	4	8	5	1	—	4	3	4	..	47	66	
Wine Merchant, London	..	1	1	—	1	4	1	—	2	10	36	..	3	2	—	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	—	3	..	18	28
Confectioner, London	2	4	7	1	3	5	—	11	33	34	..	3	6	4	10	2	12	6	—	5	8	3	6	..	65	98
Chandler	2	8	8	9	5	7	9	57	83	..	7	6	13	11	4	22	6	7	11	4	10	14	..	115	172	